THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 411. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ANY parties having claims on, or indebted to, the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS of Shanghai, are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned.

JOHN L. MACLEAN.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

TO BE SOLD

A FAST Sailing Fish Boat built in [illegible] with fine accommodation and [illegible] complete. As she now lies [illegible] Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Jetty. Apply to

LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

TO BE SOLD.

THE fine teak built Barque *"NIMROD,"* 234 Tons Register and of large carrying capacity, now lying off the Shanghae *Dock-yard.*

She is in every respect a desirable Vessel, not only for accommodating Chinese Passengers, but having a spar Deck would be useful for a Receiving Ship or as a Hospital.

She can be sent to Sea immediately.

Any further information respecting her, and the terms of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf Shanghae, 20th April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HOUSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.

General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta,.. M. BALFOUR, Esq.
" *in Bombay,*..J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
" *in Madras,*..DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
" *in Agra,*....A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
" *in Lahore,*...T. BAILEY, Esq.
" *in Hongkong,* HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJ. A. WARDELL, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the *31st of Jany. last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.

WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.
26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. H. M. M. GRAY is authorised to sign our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th-December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies repayable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. " " Pocket,.....	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX-*EXCELSIOR.*

CLARET, St. Estéphe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Sauternes, Ermitage 1842, Sparkling St. Péray Champagne (two qualities), Roussillon, Muscat de Frontignan, Malaga, Marsalla, Vermouth, Absinthe, Brandy, Pale Brandy, Cognac 10 years old, Kirschwasser, Curaçao, Anisette, Eau de Noyaux, Maraschino di Zara, Elixir du Cévennes, &c., &c. Best Salad Oil. Claret in wood and bottled.

Cases of 1 doz. bottles of the Choicest Wines or Liqueurs, assorted so as to suit the convenience of purchasers.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Thang-foo, Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
26ju Shanghai, June 2d, 1858.

RECEIVED PER MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and SUMMER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. Madame WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1857.

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Estate of the late CHARLES WILLS,

SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE,
in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 8 ₰ doz.
Do. MADEIRA WINE,
in 3 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 "
Do. CHAMPAGNE,
in 1 doz: Cases,..at Tls. 9 "

Apply to
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
19ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
" Lucknow.
" Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,
2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s
tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to
WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with "THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAMUEL BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,
ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
WHOLESALE,
MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;
On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.
Boiler Plates from 1/8th a 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.
Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.
Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.
DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18*th*, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON,

CALLING AT THE CAPE FOR COAL ONLY.

THE A. 1. Steam-ship *SCOTLAND*, Captain Millman.

This vessel, nearly new, and specially adapted for carrying valuable Cargo, has all the qualities of a Clipper-ship in addition to her Steam-power.

The Owner's instructions require a resort to steam whenever the wind shall be too light to admit of a speed of six knots. To this end the ship will carry 250 tons of coal from this port, and will replenish at the Cape. It is therefore expected that she will make a very short passage to England, as her past performances have demonstrated the advantage of the auxilliary power.

The vessel is now open to public inspection, and Captain Millman will readily furnish any information required concerning her capabilities.

For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th June, 1858.

FOR SALE.

(By Order of the Mortgagee.)

THE Lots No. 60 and 143 bounded on the East by Church Street, on the South by North Gate Street, and on the West by Barrier Road, with the excellent Dwelling House and Godowns thereon, at present occupied by Messrs. Sillar, Brothers.

Apply to

ANDW. A RANKEN.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoang Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

"Honestas" impugns the accuracy of the report of the *Mirage's* passage of 111 days from the Downs, and refers to the *Home News* of 9th February to prove that "she left London on the 5th, making her passage from port to port 118 days instead 111" but he appears to have overlooked the *Home News* of 17th of February which gives her departure from Gravesend on the 10th, the day on which she did leave the London docks. She left the Downs on 12th February and arrived at Woosung on the 3d of June being 111 days. The Docks is not a fair starting point to calculate a sailing vessel's passage from, nor is Gravesend, as she may or may not, have a steamer to tow her so far.

LATEST DATES.

England.....	April	9	Singapore.....	May	13
Bombay.....	May	1	Hongkong.....	June	5
Calcutta.....	—		Gulf of Pecheli..	June	5
Galle.....	May	7	New York.....	Mar.	27

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 8th instant, Madame X. Salabelle, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Singapore, on the 9th May, by the Rev. M. David, at the Hebrew Congregational Church, A. E. Benjamin, formerly representative of Judah & Co., at Macao, to Symah, eldest daughter of Ezekiel B. Hagim, of Bombay.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation,

at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 11th June, 1858.	*Ending 11th June. 1857.*
5,—*Max.* 75 *Min.* 67.....*Max.* 87 *Min.* 67
6,— „ 75 „ 67..... „ 75 „ 68
7,— „ 75 „ 65..... „ 82 „ 69
8,— „ 77 „ 62..... „ 84 „ 71
9,— „ 80 „ 63..... „ 80 „ 68
10,— „ 82 „ 65..... „ 78 „ 70
11,— „ 80 „ 66..... „ 80 „ 70

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 months sight, 6*s.* 1*d.*; First class Credits, 6*s.* 2*d.*; other Credits and Private Bills, 6*s.* 2¼*d.*; Bills with documents, 6*s.* 2¼*d.*, per Shanghai Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs 200; *on Bombay*, Bank Bills, Rs. 288, per 100 Shanghai Taels.

OPIUM.

Malwa,.....Tls. 480 } Shanghai
Patna,..... „ 570 } weight.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Hotspur*, Mrs. Potter, Rev. —. Culberson, Wife & family, and Mr. W. Nevins.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,

Ningpo, 12*th March*, 1858.

On the 1st February 1858, I, the undersigned Vice-Consul in Charge, issued a Notification having reference to the value of Chinese evidence in trials held before me in Consular Court, and for the prevention of fruitless litigation.

I have now received instructions from His Excellency Sir John Bowring, &c., &c., to annul and withdraw that Notification, and I hereby give notice, that the said Notification is annulled and withdrawn accordingly.

[L. S.]

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Vice-Consul in Charge.

To British Subjects,
at the Port of Ningpo.

True Copy,
Thos. Adkins.

Some three months ago we learnt that See, the Intendant of the Shanghai circuit, had been promoted to the office of Neetae or Criminal judge of this province, and that a man of the name of Shih yih kew had been appointed as Shanghai Intendant. From the Edicts given elsewhere it appears that Shih yih kew's appointment has been cancelled. It is not yet known here who is to be appointed to this Intendancy; but it is thought by the Chinese that owing to the present critical state of foreign relations, and See's acquaintance with foreign business, he will, for the present, be retained at the post.

H. M. Screw-steam Store-ship *Hesper*, W. H. Fawckner, Master, Commanding, arrived here yesterday, from the Gulf of Pecheli on the 5th inst. Having been dispatched for Hongkong direct she brings no letters, her Engineer being sick she came in to obtain the services of another and left again in a few hours.

The news by her is important, but we have to wait a day or two longer for details by the *Cruiser*. The essence of it is that the Allied Ambassadors were living on shore at Tien-tsin in a residence provided by the mandarins; that negociations were supposed to be progressing satisfactorily and that the Junks remain in the river uninterrapted by the Allies, none having been destroyed except a few that formed a barricade across the river, below Tien-tsin, which were burned in order to remove the obstruction.

After the destruction of the forts at Taku the Gun-boats moved up and down the river as quietly as if nothing had occurred. On or about the 27th ultimo the allied Admirals, who had gone up to Tien-tsin, notified to the Ambassadors of their respective countries that they could advance to that city. Lord Elgin and Le Baron Gros with their suite then proceeded up the river without meeting any opposition, and with a flag of truce landed at Tien-tsin and took up an abode prepared for them. The American and Russian Ministers accompanied them in the Russian Steamer *America*, the flags of the two nations flying at the mast-heads.

We have yet to learn by what argument other than *bon gré mal gré*, this change in the action of the Chinese has been effected, and who the Functionary is that is now acknowledged to possess the required plenary powers to treat with the Ambassadors.

We understand a meeting to arrange preliminaries was to take place on the 5th, the day the *Hesper* left.

Junks were allowed to leave the river without hindrance; none appear to have entered since the 20th, the day on which the forts were taken. Provisions were abundantly supplied. The Chinese tracked the boats of the Expedition up the river where it was shallow.

The *Hesper* has on board 70 Guns weighing 141 tons, all of brass except one iron English 32 pounder. Twenty of them are of immense size weighing about 6 tons each, 11 to 12 ft. long and of 10 in. bore, beautifully cast, perfectly smooth with ornamental work at the breech, like chasing; the remainder are field pieces of four to six hundred weight each.

H. M. S. *Fury* left the Gulf on the 5th for Hongkong direct, conveying dispatches for the mail. The *Cruiser* was to leave for Shanghai on the 9th and may be expect to-morrow. She will return with the inward mail now looked for.

We doubt whether even the "oldest inhabitant" of Shanghai can recollect a fortnight of such extreme depression and quiet, as that which has just elapsed.

The weather has been so wretchedly bad, that we pass it over in silent contempt. From the north we have no later intelligence regarding the proceedings of the fleet, and Trade, which in former years would at this season have been bursting out into renewed vigor and activity, seems now completely paralyzed, and unable to recover from the exhaustion consequent on the magnitude of the operations carried on during last year.

Bill Brokers disconsolately drive along the Bund thinking of "the days which are no more," when sellers of Bills were more plentiful than "leaves in Valambrosa," and buyers seemed as if they never would be satisfied, for they still kept "crying for more," contrasting them with the sad reality of the present, when both buyers and sellers, seem to have disappeared from the scene. Money is plentiful, but in few hands, and those who have it, seeing no profitable mode of investment offering at present, lock it up in their treasuries, and wait for better times. Silver which at this time last year, was eagerly grasped at, even at 7*s.* 4*d.* *a* 7*s.* 6*d.* per Tael, is now a drug on the market, and difficult to be disposed of at 6*s.* 1*d.* *a* 6*s.* 2*d.* per Tael. The Tea, and Silk men disgusted with the low prices offered for their produce, have withdrawn their stocks from the market, in the vague hope of next mail from England bringing better news, when they may be able to obtain some advance on present rates.

Owing to the unsatisfactory accounts from the North, and the disturbances in the interior, the dealers in manufactured goods are unable to dispose of the purchases made in the course of last month, and stare in blank amazement when called upon to pay for and take delivery of their goods.

The clearances of Opium have dwindled down to a few chests per week, either because the Brokers have ceased for the present to issue their orders, or from the natives having become so dull and apathetic, as no longer to require indulgence in the use of it, to soothe them into a temporary forgetfulness of the misery by which they are surrounded. Sanguine people might almost persuade themselves into the belief, that they have seen the errors of their past life, and vowed to abstain in future from the use of the pernicious drug, or perhaps smoking may be prohibited until the Barbarians have been driven from the Celestial Empire, or bent their heads in submission to the Imperial ruler at Peking.

Anarchy and confusion reign triumphant throughout the country; the richest provinces in the Empire are either in the hands of the rebels, or the mandarins are powerless in them to preserve order amongst the people. When they had the power, the only use they made of it was to oppress the people, who at length worn out by their exactions have either been driven into open rebellion, or have banded together to resist payment of the enormous sums which are now being levied throughout the country, under the name of "subscriptions," &c., &c., for the support of the army.

Canton, the first provincial city of the Empire, so long celebrated for having resisted all attempts of the Barbarians to gain admittance within its walls, is now in their hands, whilst its inhabitants who in former years used to come and stare with contemptuous surprize at the "Foreign devils" pent up within the narrow boundaries of the Factories, now skulk through their own city like beaten hounds, objects of contempt to themselves, and of ridicule to the Northern men who are in the habit of visiting Canton, whom they formerly affected to despise for having allowed foreigners admission into the country. With hearts full of hatred of their conquerors they move about muttering curses "not loud but deep," on them, and years must elapse before we can hope to see trade in Canton carried on by foreigners, without the protection of an armed force.

Nanking the Southern capital of the Empire has been for several years in the hands of the followers of the "Prince of Peace," and even now the Barbarian guns, may be thundering for admission at the Gates of Peking.

Of the Ports open to foreign commerce Shanghai and Amoy are the only two at which trade has lately been conducted satisfactorily, for Ningpo is threatened by a rebel force, whilst at Foochow the people have lately risen more than once against the mandarins, and shown themselves quite independent of their controul.

Altogether the position, of affairs in China is not satisfactory, and until the rebellion is put down in some way, or amicable arrangements entered into between the Chinese government, and Lord Elgin, we do not see any termination to our present difficulties,—that trade must suffer materially is self evident, and during the last week we have experienced a money panic, which though not of long duration, or fatal in its effects, was for a few days most severely felt by the Native Bankers, and seemed equal in violence to that from which England and America are only now slowly emerging.

As it may prove of interest to our readers we will state as concisely as possible the nature of the Native Banking system of Shanghai, and the causes of the present complete prostration of trade.

The Banks are conducted much on the principal of private Banking establishment at home, the partners each putting a certain amount to form the capital on which to start. The number of Banks is estimated at about 120 in the foreign ground and in the city, of which about 50 are called Small Banks, having started into existence on a capital of from 500 *a* 1,000 Tls. each, but whose notes are not taken by foreigners. Of the others some 8 or 10 are large Banks with very wealthy partners, although their nominal capital does not probably exceed 30 *a* 50,000 Tls.; these make advances to the Junk owners, on the security of their vessels, when they are sent to the North, with the tribute rice, receiving payment when the return cargoes of oil, pens, bean, cake, &c., are sold. They also speculate in gold, silver, Shanghai and Mexican dollars, causing the rates to advance or decline to suit their own views. The other Banks have each a capital ranging from 5 *a* 10,000 Tls., and consist of two classes, one confining its operations to advances to dealers in Manufactured goods, Straits produce, &c., the other advancing to the Opium brokers. The business of these Banks is to make advances to men of known respectability, in notes payable in 10 or 20 days, for the purchase of goods or opium, the borrower engaging to repay the amount in time to meet the orders when due. This gives time for opium, &c., to be sent to Soochow and realized, before the broker has to find the money, and foreigners knowing that the Banks have a capital to fall back upon, take these notes as payment for what they sell. For the use of these notes the bankers only charge a very moderate interest, which constitutes the profit of the bank, if the money is repaid before they fall due, but should the unfortunate borrower from inability to dispose of his goods, or any other cause, be unable to repay the Bank, he is then subjected to what is characteristically called the operation of "squeezing," an additional rate of interest being added for every day, that he is behind time. The Opium Bankers charge 3 Tls. per 1,000 Tls. for an order payable in 10 days, and the Shirting Bankers rather less, but when the squeezing commences there is no limit, and as high as 8 *a* 10 per cent per month has sometimes been charged.

About a month since it became known to the dealers connected with the foreign trade, that the Taoutai had determined to raise the sum of Tls. 200,000 by imposing an additional duty of 3 cents per piece on manufactured goods, and 1½ per cent *ad valorem* on Sugar, Straits produce, &c., to be levied on all purchases made subsequent to the 1st instant, those made previously to be exempt. The immediate effect of this was to cause the dealers to enter into large contracts for foreign goods on the spot and to arrive in order to include them in the stock lists; which they were to hand in to the Taoutai, and thereby escape the additional duty on them,—whilst they would benefit by any rise in price which subsequent purchasers, would naturally demand from consumers in the country. Having thus "hedged" their position, the dealers waited quietly till the new tax should come into operation, when they expected to be able to dispose of their stocks at a fair profit, but unfortunately for them, a series of unforeseen events occurred which upset all their calculations. Foreigners protested against any additional duty being levied on goods, and the Taoutai was finally obliged to raise the sum required, in some way not directly connected with the foreign trade, but until this was arranged business in Imports was almost suspended. The disturbances caused by the rebels in the neighbouring provinces interfered most materially with the Import trade, and goods which had been sent to Hangchow for transmission into the Tea districts, after remaining there some months were at last returned here, it being impossible to get them to their destination. Goods being thus unsaleable, the dealers were obliged to have recourse to the Bankers for assistance, in order to enable them to fulfil their contracts with foreigners, and obtained advances to a considerable extent on the security of goods, produce, &c. We may briefly sum up in a few words the position of affairs last week. The Bankers had a considerable portion of their funds locked up in advances, in the Shantung Junks, which were daily looked for, and on their arrival depended the repayment of the sums due them, whilst others had their money invested in Shanghai dollars, in anticipation of an advance taking place in the value of them when the new Silk opened in the country. Foreigners in the meantime had received as payment for their goods, Bank orders due in 5 or 6 days, when on 26th ultimo, accounts were received of the commencement of hostilities at the North, with reports of the Gun-boats having set on fire all the Junks anchored below Tien-tsin. Doubts im mediately began to be entertained about the ability of the Banks to stand the loss which would fall upon them should the reports about the Junks being burned prove correct, and foreigners became anxious to get their orders cashed, at once—this some of the Banks were unable to comply with, the amount of capital locked up in advances on unsaleable goods rendering the others unable to grant them any assistance, and had matters been pressed, nearly all would have been compelled to suspend payment. Fortunately however the wiser course was adopted, and on its being shewn that they held as security, goods to double the amount of the notes which they had issued, time was given them to get funds from Ningpo, Soochow, &c., and now confidence is again restored. Business however remains suspended, as the Banks have not yet recommenced to issue orders, and until they do so, no purchases can be made.

News from the North is anxiously looked for, and should it unfortunately prove to be the case that the Junks have been destroyed, the trade of Shanghai will receive a blow from which it will suffer for a long time, as all the wealthy Hongs in the city are more or less connected with the Shantung trade—on the other hand should the news be favorable, we may look for an active demand for manufactured goods, as some three hundred Junks destined for Shantung, are waiting the receipt of them, before commencing to lay in their usual supplies.

Since the foregoing was in type the *Hesper* has arrived with news that will be found in another column.

Extracts from the Peking Gazette.

Dated 25th April, 1858.

EDICT.

A short time ago Shih yih kew was recommended to fill the post of Intendant of the Soo, Sung, and Tae circuit, but as he had hitherto only been employed in the Commissariat department and as We feared he did not possess the necessary ability to fill such an important post on the sea-board, We commanded you th governor-general of the Two Keang and the governor of Keangsoo to examine him and report to Us his capacity for discharging public business.

Having now received a memorial from you acquainting Us that on examining him on his previous experience in public business, you had ascertained that he was not a fit officer for the post; that he had, while employed at Suhchow in the Commissariat department, made several mistakes in the transaction of public business; and that he would consequently not be a suitable officer to fill the sea-board post of intendant of the Soo, Sung, and Tae circuit. We now command you to remove him from his post and send him to Court to have an audience of Us. These are Our commands.

EDICT.

As the post of intendant of the Soo, Sung, and Tae, circuit—the post of Shanghae Intendant is a most important one We command you—the governor-general of the Two Keang and the governor of Keang-oo to select from amongst the intendants of circuit of Keangsoo the ablest intendant to put into the post; and We also command you to fill the post vacated by such officer by appointing Tang chaou heung to it. These are Our commands.

The following Edict came to hand just as we were going to press, it now informs us who the mandarin is that has been authorized to confer with the foreign Ambassadors at Tien-tsin. To Min-gah was formerly general in chief of the Manchow garrison at Nanking. He is supposed to be still belonging to the army of the province of Keangsoo. The Emperor has now appointed Chim Head Commissioner to meet the four foreign plenipotentiaries at Tien-tsin to arrange foreign affairs, to act in connection with Tão Ting-siâng whom we formerly heard had been appointed to meet the foreign plenipotentiaries at Takoo.

May 22*d*, 1858.

EDICT.

"We appoint you—To Min-gah to be general-"in-chief of the imperial body guard and we "command you to repair to Tcen-tsin where you "will, in conjunction with Tão Ting-siâng—go-"vernor-general of the province of Chihle, ar-"range and settle barbarian affairs. These are "Our commands."

We learn from a foreigner who has recently arrived from Peking, after a residence there of seven years, that the Emperor is unable to attend to public business being in a state of paralysis. At the time our informant left the capital, early in April, the opinion prevailed that the Tartars were determined to oppose the demands of foreigners, but the Chinese advocated concessions, and ridiculed the idea of hostile resistance. He says 100,000 men in arms can be collected in a short time in and around the capital.

On his journey, which occupied 40 days, he crossed the old bed of the yellow river, which was quite dry, in a cart, the usual conveyance for travellers in those parts. In the new course of the river may be seen tops of houses and trees where the strength and depth of the current has not yet demolished or covered them. The river now takes a northerly course from the point where it left the old bed and empties itself into the Ta-tsing which disembogues into the Gulf of Pecheli.

We glean the following items from a letter just received from the capital, through a native channel, dated on the morning of the 20th May.

Current report states, that the emperor and high mandarins being ignorant of the intention of foreigners at the mouth of the Pei-ho, his majesty had refused to accede to their proposals, and had sent the governor-general of Chih-le to conduct preliminary negotiations with them. Of the military, upwards of 10,000 in number, which had been assembled for the defence of the entrance to the river, more than half were from Shing-king the capital of Manchuria, and the remainder were Shan-tung troops. The Mongolian prince Seng-kih-lin-sin had not then left the capital, it being his intention first to observe the bearing of the movements of the foreigners, after which he would make arrangement for his departure. The Manchu troops are led by four princes of the blood, but they are not men of any note. Part of the forces are mounted on camels.

On the 7th day of the 4th moon, (May 19th), a memorial from the metropolitan Censor Ying He was published, to the following effect:—

In consequence of the great influx of applicants at the various rice kitchens in the capital, he requests the extension of the imperial bounty for another month, that thus the royal munificence may be more extensively exhibited, and the famishing people be rescued from starvation. In former years all the rice kitchens in the city were closed towards the end of spring; but this year, by imperial favour, the term for closing has already been extended to the 5th day of the 4th month (May 17th), and still the average of applicants at the several shops, is from 14 or 15 hundred at some, to 17 hundred at others. The cause of this distress is the present high price of food, while the new wheat is not yet gathered in; so that the poor people being destitute of provisions, have no resource but to flock towards the kitchens. For several days your servant has

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

gone in person to inspect these, when he found the mass of the recipients, decrepit old people, and children in leading strings, all presenting a most emaciated and deplorable aspect. Your servant after due deliberation, has again ventured to solicit the celestial favour, to allow the kitchens throughout the city to remain open till the 5th day of the 5th month (June 15th). If your majesty will issue a rescript to the Board of Revenue, ordering them to furnish the expenses for a certain amount of rice and fuel daily, according to the regulations, your servant with others will exercise a personal supervision over the local officers in the management of the bounty, that all may participate in the imperial benevolence, and look up with gratitude to the compassionate regard shown to the black-haired people by your sacred majesty.

We humbly entreat your majesty to examine this matter, and decide according to its merits.

An imperial mandate was issued on the same day as the preceding, as follows:—

The Se-gan general Fuh Hing, who was entrusted with the control of the military in the eastern part of Kwang-se,* stationed his forces at Yih-yang heen,† while the rebels were escaping in disorder from Foo-chow foo,‡ so that he could offer no resistance; then returning to protect Kwang-sin foo,§ by way of Ho-kow, when the thieves made their way towards Kwang-fung heen,‖ he sent no troops to follow up and exterminate them, so that they were allowed to capture Kwang-shan heen,¶ and surround Kwan-chow foo.** This shows a most culpable want of vigilance, and mismanagement, in one bearing official responsibilities. Let Fuh Hing be deprived of his peacock's feather, and degraded from his official dignities, but still be retained to fulfil the duties, in order to exhibit leniency towards him; should he in future however, manifest any want of alacrity, he will certainly be visited with the utmost severity.

Among the objects which most attract the notice of a stranger on entering Peking, are the Lama priests†† straggling about the streets. They are distinguished by their robes of purple and red, with horse-shoe cuffs, over which they wear a yellow jacket. They have black cloth boots, and go with bare shaven heads, though some among them wear scull caps edged with gold, and carry a short pipe in the hand.

* This country which has been little visited by foreigners, was traversed by Lord Macartney's retinue on their return to Canton, in 1793. The historian of the embassy however is exceedingly brief in his description of the localities. He remarks,—"The party had scarcely embarked at Yushán, when the violence of the wind and rain either retarded or entirely stopped their progress. After this shower had ceased, their effort in swelling the river still continued, and its current being favorable, they proceeded rapidly along the stream. About the city of Kwangsin, the weather again wet, cold and gloomy. The country had also a rude appearance. On each bank of the river were sometimes large masses of naked rock, of vast height, and resembling the rough scenes of nature which had been deemed to be exaggerated in Chinese drawings. The rock was a dark sandstone. Several rice mills on the river showed that the grain was often frequently reduced into flour in this province, than to the northward where no such erections were observed."

† N. Lat. 28° 25', E. Long. 117° 33'.
‡ " 27° 56', " 116° 18'.
§ " 28° 27', " 118° 6'.
‖ " 28° 27', " 118° 5'.
¶ " 28° 47', " 118° 50'.
** " 29° 2', " 115° 3'.

†† These people are an object of interest at the present day, not only in China and Tibet, but in the remote west, on account of the historical reminiscences connected with the order. The Dalai Lama was first established as the spiritual sustenance, by the Mongol Tartars in the 13th century; and the court of Lhapa has ever since had its representatives in the Chinese metropolis. Their principal establishment in Peking is inside the imperial city, near the north-east corner. It consists of three temples, a printing office, &c. A large number of Tibetan Lamas also reside in *Yung-ho kung* "Temple of eternal peace," just inside the northern wall of the Tartar city. This is the largest and most splendid temple in Peking, and said to be not inferior in beauty even to the imperial palace. The Lamas there have under their instruction 200 Chinese Manchu disciples, who learn the Tibetan language, and study in its sacred books, the doctrines of Buddhism.

H. M. Steam Yacht *Emperor* now at anchor in our river was built by Messrs. Wigram & Green at Blackwall, as a present from Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Emperor of Japan. She was commissioned by Lieut. Ward on the 28th February, 1857, at Woolwich, with a complement of 39 Officers and men, where she was fitted out for her long voyage. Her length is 153 feet, her beam 21½ feet, her burthen in Tons is 318, and she draws when coals and stores are on board 10½ feet water. She is rigged as a three masted schooner, with a square topsail forward and sports very taunt lower masts. Her Engines are of 60 horse-power and were constructed by Messrs. Penn of Greenwich, on the horizontal trunk principle with direct attachement to the screw and have answered remarkably well since they were placed on board, her steam power is merely auxiliary and from 6½ to 8 knots is her usual speed under steam only. Her screw lifts up and she then becomes a sailing vessel and is under sail very fast. She left England on the 30th of April and after touching at several places arrived at her first resting place, Hongkong, on the 2d of October having been about 99 days underweigh—she remained in ordinary at Hongkong until the 29th ulto. when she left for this, arriving here on the 4th. After leaving the cape of Good Hope she experienced a great deal of very heavy weather and proved herself in all respects a first rate sea boat, her officers speak in high terms of her performance during the trying weather they fell in with.

This little vessel has two saloons, the principal one is 15 feet fore and aft by 19 feet beam and 7½ feet high, the foremost saloon which is the sleeping apartment is 9½ feet fore and aft by 19 feet beam. They are both lined with Birdseye maple, in fact all the furniture and fittings are of the same handsome wood. The furniture was manufactured by Messrs. Wakelin, the Admiralty Upholsterers, under inspection, and does that firm great credit, that of the state saloon is of maple green velvet and gold, the curtains for the scuttles are of green satin. The Bed saloon is furnished with a very pretty pale green chintz and curtains to match, in the latter are a bath, wash-stand, &c., the carpet is of velvet pile and is of a rich lively pattern, abaft the saloons is a large cabin for the Imperial suite; the accommodation for the Officers consisting of a mess-room and two or three cabins is just forward of the Engine Room, her lower deck for the Seamen is lofty and airy. She is likely to remain here for some time, in fact her ultimate destination depends on Lord Elgin and the aspect of affairs in the North. Our fair readers cannot do better than pay a visit to this beautiful little specimen of Naval Architecture but we would counsel them to defer doing so until certain surplus stores, with which her saloons are at present encumbered be landed or otherwise disposed of.

Officers.

Lieut. & Commander,.....John Ward.
Surgeon,.....M. S. C. Ward.
Mate,.....Clayton Mitchell, now Lieut. and waiting passage to join *Calcutta.*
Second Master,.....John F. R. Aylen.
Botanist,.....Charles Wilford, absent at Formosa.
Engineer,.....Will H. Dunkin.
do......Chas. J. Inches.

H. M Gun-boat, *Banterer*, Lieut. J. Jenkins, Commanding, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Hongkong and Amoy, after coaling she will proceed to the Gulf of Pecheli, probably to-morrow morning.

Banterer, *H. M. Gun-boat, 4 guns, (one 10-in., one 32-pounder, two 24-pounders), 232 tons, 60 horse-power, complement 42 men.*

Lieut. Commanding,.....John Jenkins.
Second Master,.....A. J. Burniston.
"".....R. C. Drew.
Engineers,.....{ Henry Cook. Edwd. Ingledew.
Gunner,.....David Barry.

The French Steam Transport *Gironde* arrived at Woosung on the 10th with troops for the Gulf of Pecheli. She left Hongkong on the 5th instant bound to the Pei-ho direct, but came in here to coal, after which she proceeds northward immediately. She brings no letters or papers that we can discover.

We have no facts from Ningpo, where there seems to be a diversity of opinion about the proximity of the rebels. One account states that the very heavy rains which have been falling day after day for about a month and a half have had the effect of stopping the marches of the contending parties, more especially of the rebels, and that the delay has tended to the advantage of the Imperial authorities who have had time to raise bodies of city militia which may serve to prevent the fall of the large places. Another says there has not been any reason for alarm except from the excesses of the robbers and plunderers who are traversing the country. The wealthy people are also in fear of a local rising in consequence of the "squeezes" of the mandarins which are there, as elsewhere, strained to the uttermost; many have left the city, taking their property and families, some to quiet villages in the country, some to the Chusan islands and some to Shanghai. Proclamations had been issued by the authorities there and at Chinhae assuring the people that the rebels are far off, that there are troops, soldiers and braves stationed between them and danger, and that they must not cause useless alarm by flitting.

One of the Chinese merchants of this place chartered the *Meteor*, steamer, to remove his family from Ningpo to Shanghai, and is now there for that purpose but he appears to be undecided about it.

London in the dull season, when all the world is out of town, when the fashionable precincts of Mayfair and Belgravia are deserted for Cheltenham or Spa, and servants revel on board wages in solitary magnificence,—even at such a time, the great metropolis would appear in a whirl of excitement to us poor exiles, who are dying of *ennui* in Shanghai. One can well imagine the *dolce farniente* under the voluptuous sky of Italy, where to dream a life away on such classic ground would be luxury indeed, but to *our* monotonous humdrum existence, so sweet a term can have no application. Why, sir! on my honour as a gentleman, there has not been even a *bonfire* for the last three days, and the latest scandal is nearly a week old! It is insufferable! To modify a passage from the *Ancient Mariner*,—

"The Bund and the bridge, the ships and the sky"
"Is like a load on my weary eye."

Thanks to the mails twice a month, and swift private steamers, which laugh in the face of poor P. & O., by forestalling the mails; thanks to your correspondent's lively communications from Peking, and sundry local occurrences that furnish a little excitement for the nonce, we are prevented from falling upon each other in desperation, until, like the famed Kilkenny cats, nought is left but —fogive the atrocious pun—the *tale* of our misdeeds! Still Time creeps on with leaden wings and drooping feathers, and the individual who devises and carries into execution some scheme for rousing us from our lethargy, is a public benefactor, and deserves a public ovation. Our resources of amusement ashore are almost exhausted. Jockey-caps and boots are laid aside, and the Dramatic Corps have consigned toga and buskin to the wardrobe and oblivion. But lo! the British tar comes to the rescue, ever ready to assist in defending our minds from "blue devils', as our hearths and homes from the foreign foe; in a word, we were delighted as well as surprised to receive a polite invitation from Capt. Shadwell and the Officers of H. M. S. *Highflyer* to witness, on board, a Theatrical performance by their blue-jackets on Tuesday last.

The unfavorable weather on that day caused some apprehension on our part that our treat would have to be postponed, but Pluvius was propitious, and smilingly retired behind the sun, after a brief *reign* in the morning. Arriving on board the *Highflyer* at a little before 7 P.M., we were kindly received by the Officers and ushered to our seats in the dress-circle, where there was every opportunity to admire the theatrical arrangement of the stage on the quarter-deck, and the artistic merits of the drop, which represented a scene in the Canton river—H. M. S. *Highflyer* riding at anchor off Tiger Island, and the Union Jack proudly floating over one of the Bogue-forts.

We were not left long in anticipation before the curtain rose upon the first Act of—

"THE TWINS OF WARSAW."

Sir Edgar Courtenay, *(An English Officer),* —I. Pinhorn.
Count Carlowitz and Count Orloff, *(Twin Brothers),*—T. Contes.
Lindoff, *(The Secretary),*—T. Arnold.
Old Solomon Tellitale, *(Steward of the Castle),*—J. Williams.
Gapusky, *(Waiter at the Raven Inn),* —D. Harley.
Baron de Bernholm, *(Chief of the Police and Governor of the Silver Mines),*—C. Perston.
Matcheppski, *(Warder of the Mines),* —W. Watson.
Alisslaff, *(Host of the Raven Inn),*—H. Ward.
Otto, *(Son to Count Carlowitz),*—E. Pearce.
Countess Rosinska,—R. Dryden.
Lida, *(Her daughter),* —H. Diggins.

This piece is one of the "thrillingly exciting" melodramas that draw admiring houses nightly in certain theatries at home, where in the space of two hours, and for the trifling consideration of sixpence, the awestruck visitor may witness ten terrific combats, as many murders,—and petty crimes without number, which are merely trifling accessories to the working of the plot. There are, of course, the good brother, and the wicked brother, treacherous spy, and faithful steward, wicked innkeeper and band of robbers, lovesick maid and ardent lover, while to vary the interest, a stupid though funny servant is continually getting himself and others into scrapes. With such materials, it would be difficult for the excitement to flag, and we were much gratified with the rendering of all the characters. Mr. Contes, who sustained the principal *rôle*, displayed great appreciation of the part, both reading and acting it feelingly. Solomon Tellitale was also equally successful as the garrulous though faithful old servant, and of the others it would be difficult to make any distinction of merit, all deserving the continued applause with which their efforts were rewarded.

The young ladies, considering the limited means and appliances of *toilette* at their command, came out "with flying colours," making up for their want of crinoline by an agility that would put Senora Perea Nina to the blush. We had scarcely recovered from the shock caused by a denouement of extraordinary power, (in which half the performers ruthlessly stabbed the other half to the tune of *Carry Owre* by the band, with a background of flame and blue-fire,) when Mr. Pry-more came forward, and occupied the interval between the pieces, with a display of his astonishing powers of comic vocalisation. The songs and recitations were perfect of the kind, worthy of the immortal Cowell, and the wonderful command over his features exhibited by this actor elicited *bonnes-bches* of laughter and applause, that shook the vessel, as if *she* too shared our risible tendencies!

The performances terminated with,—

"THE WEDDING BREAKFAST."

Dr. Gadabout,—C. Preston.
Captain Storks,—J. Pinhorn.
1st & 2nd Waiter,—W. Watson & Nichols.
Mrs. Match'em,—D. Harley.
Julia,—D. Diggins.
Mrs. Yellowboy,—R. Dryden.

The sparkling humour and comic incidents, that pervaded this well known farce throughout, were done full justice to, by the several actors, our musical hero sustaining the chief character. Doctor Gadabout, with great spirit. The female *rôles*, that of Mrs. Match'em especially, were very humorously rendered, and we must congratulate the *Highflyer's* on the rich fund of comic talent they possess, which we hope will enable them to afford us, ere long, another treat similar to that we enjoyed on Tuesday evening.

The entertainment concluded in good style with another song from Preston, and two Milesian ditties by a "rale broth of a boy," who fully supported his national reputation for fun and frolic. After partaking of the "loving cup" with some friends on board, we left the *Highflyer* at a very small hour, our bosoms glowing with loyal sentiments for the Queen and Navy, and with a deep feeling of the obligation we owe to both for furnishing so delightful an *oasis* in the barren waste of Shanghai existence.

J.

Shanghai, 10th June, 1858.

Description of Pekin, continued from No. 408.

II. THE IMPERIAL CITY, OR HWANG-TSHUN.

This city is enclosed by the *Inner-city*; and surrounds on all sides the *Forbidden-city*, which has already been described. It is 32,250 Chinese feet in circuit; equal to about eighteen *li*, or six English miles. The walls are eighteen feet high and six and a half feet thick at the base, and five feet two inches (Chinese) above. The walls are constructed of large city-wall bricks set in lime mortar, and coloured red. It has eight gates,—one on the east, west and north sides; and five on the south face,—of which two are large and three small. The central south gate is called *Tai-tsing-mun*, or *Great-pure-gate*. The gate turned to the north is called *Tien-ngán-mun*, or *Celestial-repose-gate*; on either side of which are side-portals; that on the east is called *Tshéng-ngán-tsé-men*, or *Long-repose-left-gate*; that on the west is called *Tshéng-ngán-yen-mun*, or *Long-repose-right-gate*. This city was constructed especially to lodge and accommodate the numerous servants and employés of the court, and hence its name of *Imperial-city*. At present, however, a large number of Chinese have been permitted to establish there houses of business. It is divided on the plan into the eastern and western districts.

Eastern Division.—Beginning at the south the edifices and remarkable places in this division are as follow:—

No. 60. The *Tai-tsing-mun*, or *Great-pure-gate*, which has three entrances. Before this gate there is a *square*, surrounded by a balustrade of grey stone. Without the gate are two granite lions, and a little beyond are two large stone blocks called *hyá-ma-p'ái*, or *alighting-horse-blocks*. Persons on foot only are allowed to pass here. On the right and left are two long wings of edifices, each of which has one hundred and ten rows of dividing columns from south to north, and after having doubled the angle, each wing has further thirty-four divisions of separating pillars facing north.

In this body of buildings are housed the employés of different offices, such as those of the heraldic and military boards, as well those already in office as those in expectation; the employés of the board of justice and numerous assistants at the great *autumnal assizes*; and the employés of the board of rites who assist at the examination of the compositions of those literary students who are aspiring to the literary degrees of bachelor and master. Directly north and in front of the preceding gate may be found

61. The *Tien-ngán-mun*, or *Celestial repose gate*, having five portals. Above this gate rises a two-story tower, which in length has nine rows of separating pillars. This is properly the gate of the *Imperial-city*; before it a canal has been dug, across which are thrown seven marble bridges, of which five are in front of the five portals, and the other two are on the sides at a short distance. Before the bridges rise two columns, and two similar columns beyond the gate, on the right and left; each column is of a single block of white marble; but the workmanship is coarse. A little further north is

62. The *Tóun-mun*, or *Propriety-gate*, which is constructed on the same plan as the preceding one.

63. The *Tui-mun*, or Great temple, is to the right of the preceding two gates. It is covered with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a high wall. It has two large gates in front, and three inside. The interior gates are constructed upon elevated basements, and have five columnar-divisions, and double roofs. All the pillars are of *aquilen-arbor* or eagle-wood. The stairs has three flights, each protected by a marble balustrade. That turned to the south, and two side stairs, have five flights. The first has four steps, the second five, and the third eleven: the side flights have nine steps. At the end of the year, on the day of the great sacrifice the two eldest of the princes, accompanying the imperial house, present in this temple the sacrifice prescribed in the ritual before the ancestral tablets of the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the reigning emperor. At the four seasons of the year, when oblations are made, it is only in the central palace that honors are paid. The central palace has nine rows of dividing pillars, like the front palace. The hall is common for imperial ancestral tablets, yet they are arranged according to rule. The emperors and empresses are in different departments; and the remote ancestors are separate from the near. The tablets face the south. The back palace is constructed on the model of the central one. Before the front hall on the sides, extend two wings of pavilions having each fifteen rows of supporting columns in length. In the eastern wing sacrifices are offered to deceased princes; and in the western to those distinguished personages who merit state honors. Before each of these wings is a brazen tripod for burning incense. To the right and left of the halls are two other pavilions, each having nine rows of dividing pillars. They are used for storing sacrificial vessels. On the east and west of the principal gate are covered wells; beyond these are five stone bridges, to the south of which, on the east side, is the building containing sacrificial vessels; and on the west, on the side, the building where the sacrificial victims are prepared. South-east of the gates of the Great temple is the place for slaughtering the sacrificial victims, and a covered pit. The circuit of the walls of this Great temple for sacrificing to the imperial family is two thousand nine hundred and seventeen Chinese feet.

64. The *Shé-Tsi-tán*, or *Altar of Earth and grain* is situated to the west of the *Tsun-mun*, or *Propriety-gate*. There is a quadrangular altar, whose face looks north. The altar consists of two squares one above the other, and each four feet high: the uper story is fifty feet and the lower fifty-three feet square: the ascending stairs has four flights of four steps each, of white marble. The surface of the south altar is covered with five different colors, blue, yellow, red, black and white; the *blue* represents the *eastern* regions of the empire or *world* subject to the empire's sway; the *white* represents the *western* regions of the Earth; black is for the northern regions; *red* for the southern regions; and *yellow* occupies the central region. These colors also bear a relation to the five elements: the blue belongs to wood; the white to metal; the black to water; the red to fire; and the yellow to earth. The enclosure around the altar is in circuit 764 feet; it is four feet high and two feet thick, and built of brick of four different colors; a black wall on the north; a red wall on the south; a blue wall on the east; and a white wall on the west. The top of the wall is also covered with tiles of four colors. The wall enclosing the altar has four gates, each having two columns: the lintels and cills are of white marble; the doors are of imitation red wood,—colored with cinnabar and varnished. North-west of the wall enclosing the altar are two ditches for preparing the sacrificial oxen, pigs and sheep. To the north of the altar is a temple where the emperor performs the ceremonial worship. The principal interior gates have each five dividing pillars; they are covered with yellow tiles. The principal front gate, and those on the opposite side, have each an ascent of three stone steps. To the southwest of the interior wall are the storehouse for sacrificial vessels and the place for preparing the victims for sacrifice, each having five rows of dividing columns and a well in front. The wall of this enclosure is 2,684 feet in circuit; its color is red, and it is covered with yellow tiles. The principal front gate, and those on the opposite side, have each an ascent of three stone steps. To the southwest of the interior wall are the storehouse for sacrificial vessels and the place for preparing the victims for sacrifice, each having five rows of dividing columns and a well in front. The wall of this enclosure is 2,684 feet in circuit; its color is red, and it is covered with yellow tiles. On the north side it has three gates, and one each on the east, west and south. Outside of the west gate is the slaughtering-house for sacrificial victims, and a well. Outside of the north-gate, on the north-east corner, is a great gate with two lateral entrances. This temple was founded in 1541, and rebuilt in 1655.

65. The *Hwáng-sz-tshun*, or *Imperial-biographical-repository*, stands to the south-east of the *Great-temple* (63). In it are preserved biographical sketches of the emperors of the reigning dynasty, and also of the *Ming* emperors, for which purpose it was built in 1538. North of this may be seen

66. The *Pú-tá-sz*, or *Buddhist monastery*, which under the Ming dynasty was one of the palaces of the southern city. Under the reign of *Kéng-ngi* it was changed into a convent for the Mongolian *Lamas* who practise Buddhism.

67. The *Tang-ngán-mun*, or *Eastern-peace-gate*, is placed opposite to the eastern-flowery-gate of the Interdicted city. Not far from it may be found

68. The *Wú-péi-yüan* or *Military-dépôt*. The government of this dépôt extends over the arsenal, the fuller's warerooms, the tannery, the salt-stores, &c. All the workmen belonging to this establishment are lodged in a long range of buildings near the wall.

69. The *Ngó-lú-sz Wan-Kwán*, or *Russian-school*, is situated north of the *Military dépôt*; in which the pupils are taught to translate from Russian into Mandchu and from Mandchu into Russian. The pupils number twenty-four, or three from each banner, they are generally the sons of persons in government service.

70. The *Sún-jan-miau*, or temple erected to the god of the winds.

71. The *Ning-há-miau*, or temple built to the god of the clouds.

72. The *Sáng-tshái-sz*, is a Thibetan monastery situated in the north-eastern part of the city, near the eastern wall, and on the canal. In the principal temple, dedicated to *Fuh* or Buddha is a portrait of *Kyi'en-lúng*. Within this enclosure are three convents, which, although separated by walls, are considered as one monastery. By inscriptions upon ancient bells there, it may be seen, that under the Ming dynasty, the sacred Thibetan books were here translated and printed. A Thibetan printing office is still to be found here.

(To be continued.)

In reply to the letter of our valued correspondent, *Mercator* in our last Number, we give below a List of Charts of the Coast and Ports of China, published by the Admiralty, that have been received up till this time. As these surveys do not extend beyond the Towns and Cities at present open to trade they do not further the object in view, but the list may be acceptable to some of our readers.

Nos. 1202, China (General) Canton to Korea—1246, China Coast (sheet 1) Hainan to Macao—1902, Do. (sheet 2) Hongkong to Chelang Point—1903, Do. (sheet 3) Chelang Point to Chusan Bay—1760, Do. (sheet 4) Chusan Bay to Port Matheson—1761, Do. (sheet 5) Port Matheson to Rugged Point—1754, Do. (sheet 6) Rugged Point to Pih-ki-shan—1759, Do. (sheet 7) Pih-ki-shan to Hie-han Islds.—1199, Do. (sheet 8) Hieshan Islds. to Yang-tse-kiang—1480, Do. (sheet 9) Yang-tse-kiang—2092, Tongking Gulf—1256, Yellow Sea and Gulf of Pecheli—1804, Formosa Island—2212, Mongolese to Hongkong—1258, Korea Peninsula—1429, Chusan Archipelago (sheet 1)—1932, Do. (sheet 2)—1391, Approach to the Pei-ho River—2347, Nipbon Island —1770, Kintang Channel—1583, Nimrod Sound —1201, Bashan Straits—1959, Hootow and Chimmo Bay—1958, Tongsang Harbour and Hadian Bay—1901, Pescador Islands—1957, Nutmon Island—2302, Amoor Gulf—124, Tien Pak Harbour—125, Hui-ling-san Harbour—126, Namoa Harbour—Canton River in five sheets 1782 (sheet 1)—1741 (sheets 2 and 3)—1742 (sheets 4 and 5)—1904, Mirs Bay—1405, Hongkong—1980 Nampaan Harbour—1288, Macao Harbour—1253, Cum sing Moon Harbour—1760, Chin chew Harbour—1767, Amoy Harbour— 134, Harlem Bay—1601, Woosung River—2400, River Min—1592, Yung River—1280, Port Hamilton—1392, Min-Tao—1294, Sam-Moon Bay—1988, Sam-sah Bay—1395, Ting-hae Harbour.

Aden.—For some time back the conduct of the Sultan of Lahedge had been so unsatisfactory, that it seemed doubtful how long collision could be avoided. About the beginning of the month, he caused the supplies of the garrison to be cut off from the interior, while he patrolled his people in apparent bravado close up to our outworks. This was a state of matters not to be endured, and accordingly on the 18th March, Brigadier Coghlan, the Resident ordered the following force to be got in readiness,—two 9-pdr. field pieces with fifty European Artillerymen, and twenty gun lascars, seventy non-commissioned rank and file Foot Artillery, sixty Sappers and Miners, one hundred of H. M.'s 57th, forty seamen of H. Co.'s steamer *Elphinstone*, and eleven of the Aden troop—in all six hundred and fifty. Brigadier Genl. Coghlan commanding.

The force marched at 4 A.M. on the 18th. The first object of attack was a stronghold called Sheik Atheman, a fort surrounded by a village, five miles from Aden, and said to be occupied by 500 of the enemy. For the first two miles our advance was unmolested. When day opened, a party of the enemy was observed in our front, who seemed to be conveying information to the reserve in their rear. The guns were pushed forward from our centre supported by the foot artillery, the Sappers, and seamen; the detachment 57th covered the right flank, that of the 129th the left, both being in skirmishing order. The Cavalry were held in hand to be employed wherever their services might be required. A fire was now opened on us by the enemy, and was briskly replied to, the Arabs remaining cool and firm. As the heat was now getting oppressive, the force was ordered to push on, firing as they advanced. The Artillery threw shrapnell so often as opportunity occurred. The enemy now in considerable force endeavoured to get round both flanks and into the rear. Being strongest on the right flank, Capt. Thacker was ordered to attack them with the Aden Horse, while Major Lynch strengthened the left skirmishers on the left. They moved forward in this order until the enemy took refuge under the walls, when both village and fort were briskly cannonaded by the field guns. The order for assault was then given, the post of honour being assigned to the seamen. They rushed on at once, followed by a portion of the Arabs, when the place was ours. A small mosque on the right of the town was placed in charge of the remainder of the Europeans. The body of the enemy had by this time escaped in the direction of Lahedge. The fort was now destroyed, but during the whole of the day, a harassing fire was kept upon us from a distance by the Arabs, which when the guns came, terms were sent in to us by the Sultan of Lahedge and these conceding every thing we desired, were accepted of, when the force returned to Aden. They had now been 18 hours out, mostly in the sun. The Brigadier had been always in front with the skirmishers. We had killed 30 to 40 of the enemy, without casualty on our own side, a circumstance due to the range of our Enfield rifles and our guns. The roads from this date have been perfectly open, the communications with the interior and provisions coming in as they were wont to do. The whole arrangements seem to have been excellently managed, and the results every thing that could be desired.—*Colombo Observer*, April 19.

"How do I look, Pompey?" said a young dandy to his servant, as he finished dressing. "Elegant, massa, you look bold as a lion." "Bold as a lion, Pompey! How do you know? You never saw a lion." "Oh, yes, massa, I seed one down to Massa Jenks, in his stable." "Down to Jenks, Pompey? Why, you great fool, Jenks hasn't got a lion. That's a jackass." "Can't help it, massa, you look just like him."

The Modern Bonnet.—Mr. Spurgeon is good authority for the effect of the bonnet to the eye of the spectator in front. Being advised to preach against the prevailing folly in headgear, he paused as he stood on the platform, looked around him and said, "I have been requested to rebuke the bonnets of the day; but I don't see any."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Hydrographic Notice.

CHINA SEA.

NORTH-WEST COAST OF BORNEO AND PALAWAN PASSAGE.

VARIATION 1° 20′ E. IN 1858.

Two dangerous Coral banks were passed by H. M. S. *Fury* on her passage to and from the Island of Mooro, on the North-west Coast of Borneo.

The first, in Latitude 5° 42′ N., Longitude 114° 59′ E., and situated to the North-west of the 4 fathoms sounding marked Samarang in Sheet 7 of the N.W. Coast of Borneo, appeared to be 4 or 5 miles long, East and West, and 3 to 4 miles broad, with heavy breakers extending 1½ miles. There was a heavy sea at the time, and the deepest water obtained was 12 fathoms, the least 6 fathoms.

The second, in Latitude 5° 56′ N., Longitude 114° 50′ E., was also about the same length, East and West, and, as far as could be judged from the discoloured water, 3 miles in breadth. No Breakers were seen; the bank appears to be steep-to, and was first struck on one side with a depth of 11 fathoms, and on the other with 7 fathoms. The vessel was then steered West 1½ miles when the soundings shoaled, then North, when they shoaled to 4½ fathoms, and then suddenly deepened to no bottom with the hand lead. The soundings on this bank were very regular.*

CAUTION.—Great attention should be paid to the lead, and a good look-out kept for discoloured water, when in this neighbourhood, for it is well known to be full of shoals, and the mariner is cautioned not to make too free with its navigation.

ROGER BREAKERS.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company have given notice to the Admiralty, that heavy breakers were seen every three or four minutes, bearing East 2 or 3 miles, from the Steam Vessel *Formosa*, at 6h. 50m. A.M. January 4th, 1858, when proceeding from Singapore towards Hongkong by the Palawan passage. There was a swell from the N.E., and the broken water, about 10 yards in extent north and south, was apparently caused by a rock a few feet under water. The vessel proceeded slowly, and soundings were occasionally tried for with 100 fathoms, no bottom. The weather was thick and rainy, but at 11 A.M. it cleared up and Mantalengahan mountain, 6,843 feet high, near the southern end of Palawan, bore E.N.E. ¼ N. The position of the breakers, worked back from observation and cross bearings of the land at noon, is in lat. 8° 21′ N., long. 116° 25′ E.†

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty,
London, 24th March, 1858.

* See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No 1,720, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Sheets 6 and 7 of N.W. coast of Borneo, Nos. 2,109, 2,110; scales 0·2 and 0·3 of an inch, of which these dangers are inserted.

† See Admiralty Charts, China Sea, No. 1,270, scale d = 0·9 of an inch; and Palawan Island, No. 967, scale d = 6 inches, on which this danger is inserted.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRATAS REEF AND ISLAND.

The Pratas Reef is of Coral formation, about 14 miles in diameter, nearly circular, slightly flattened on its Northern side, having a Lagoon in the centre. The Reef is from one to two miles broad; nearly two-thirds of it is just dry at low-water, spring tides; the remainder forms a sunken Barrier to the Lagoon on its Western side. An Island rising from this sunken Barrier, forms two Channels into the Lagoon. The North Channel is 4 miles broad, and has 3 fathoms near the middle. The South Channel is 5 miles broad, and has 4 fathoms near the middle, at low-water spring tides. The South Channel is by far the best of the two—from its superior capacity as well as its comparative freedom from Coral knolls. The Lagoon has from 5 to 10 fathoms in it. It is thickly studded with Coral knolls round its margin, but comparatively clear near the middle.

Pratas Island is situated in the West side of the Reef, near the middle of the sunken part. It is one-and-a-half mile long E by S., and W. by N. half-a-mile wide and 40 feet high, of which elevation the scrubby bush, with which it is covered, forms about 10 feet. There is a shallow Lagoon running into its Western side for about half-a-mile. The Island is a low bed of sand; we did not see a particle of mould or earthy manner, and, under such circumstances, it appears very wonderful how the scanty vegetation manages to exist. Brackish water may be got by digging a few feet into the sand. Gannets are numerous, and may be easily knocked down with sticks. I made the N.E. end of the Island, in Latitude 20° 42′ 03″ N., and Longitude 116° 43′ 22″ E., Variation 1. It is high-water at full and change about 4 A.M. There is only one perceptible ebb and one flow in 24 hours, on full and change days. The Rise and Fall is about 5 feet. The highest Tide on the occasion of our visit, occurred on the third day after the full moon, but we found the Tides altogether very irregular.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Master Commanding H. M. S. "Saracen."

True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

SHIPS OF WAR
IN THE GULF OF PECHELI.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—British—			
Belleisle	6	Hospit-sh.	J. R. Reid
Bustard (92)	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes.
Calcutta	84	Flag-ship	{ Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Cormorant	6	Se-st g-vl	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	17	Se-st sl	John Bythesen
Figu (81)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas
Furious	16	P-wh-st-fr	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Kestrel (69)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. W. H. Rason
Leven (54)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hudson
Nimrod	6	Se-st g-vl	G. P. Mendes
Opossum (94)	4	Gun-boat	C. A. Campbell
Pigue	16	Frigate	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Sampson	6	P-wl-st-fr	Geo. S. Hand
Slaney (83)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins
Staunch (91)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman
Woodcock (79)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. Edwin J. Pollard:
—French—			
Audacieuse	50	Frigate	Vrignaud
Avalanche	6	Gun-boat	Lafond
Dragonne	6	Gun-boat	Brou
Durance	12	Steamer	Trébuchet
Fusée	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna
Meurthe	12	Steamer	Berrenger
Mitraille	6	Gun-boat	
Némésis	50	Frigate	{ Rr.-Adm: R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Phlégéton	8	Steamer	Lévêque
Primauguet	8	Steamer	Thoyon
Rémi	6	Gn-str	Lacon
—American—			
Antelope		Ch-str	Lynch
Minnesota	41	St-frigate	{ S. F. DuPont Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson
Powhatan		St-frigate	
—Russian—			
America	6	Steamer	Chihachoff

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	125		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (surv'g)	frigate	26	160		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine (35)	gun boat	2	50	30	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Amethyst	frigate	26			Sidney Grenfell
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer (79)	gun boat	2		60	Lieut John Jenkins
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop				
Bustard (92)	gun boat	4	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		{ Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown (72)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	se st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	se st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesen
Dove (96)	gun boat	2	37	60	James H. Kerr, Master Commanding
Drake (97)	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	125		*John F. C. Hamilton*
Emperor	st yacht	4		60	Lieut John Ward
Esk	se st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	45	60	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester (87)	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Jones
Fortune	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut William B. Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper (store-ship)	se st ship	4	54	120	W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding
Highflyer	se st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.
Hornet	se st sloop	17	160	60	W. M. Dowell
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	375	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus (76)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel (69)	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee (82)	do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven (54)	do	5	54	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Melville	depôt ship				
Minden	store ship		27		
Nankin	ship	50	500		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nigor	se st ship	13	230	400	Commondore the Hon. Keith Stewart
Nimrod	se st gun vessel	6	110	180	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B.
Opossum (94)	gun boat	4	42	60	G. P. Mendes.
Pigue	frigate	40	350		C. A. Campbell
Plover (86)	gun boat	2	50	60	Sir Pred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12			Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding
Sans-Pareil	se st ship	70	640	400	Geo. S. Hand
Slaney (83)	gun boat	5	50	80	A. C. Key, C.B.
Starling (93)	do	2	50	60	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Staunch (91)	do	3	39	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Surprise	st vessel	4	60	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Tribune	se st frigate	31	340	300	Saml. G. Creswell
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vessl	3	51	140	Harry E. Edgell
Watchful (75)	gun boat	2	37	40	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Woodcock (79)	do	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
					Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abbeville
Catinat	steamer	15			de Ville sur Arce
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna
Gironde	st-transport				
Lily	steamer				Becelli
Marceau	do	8			de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			Darics
Némésis	frigate	50			{ Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévêque
Primauguet	do	8			Thoyon
American.					
Germantown	sloop	22			Page
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson
Powhatan	steam frigate				{ Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson.
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarsicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6	62	150	Chihachoff
Askold	frigate	44			Ounkovsk.ey

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 7	Wellington	B. ship	462	Atkinson	London	Jan 16	General	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 7	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Formosa	May —	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 7	Mary P. Slade	A. bark	199	Crowell	Hongkong	.. 29	do	Captain
.. 10	Gironde [H.I.M.St.	transp.			Hongkong	June 5		
.. 10	Eureka	A. ship	1041	Lane	Amoy	.. 3	Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 10	Hesper [H.M.SC.-st.	store sh		Fawckner	Gulf of Pechell	.. 3		
.. 11	Octopus	A. ship	862	Potter	Hongkong	May 31	Sundries	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 12	Banterer [H.M.	g.-boat		Jenkins	{ Hongkong Amoy	.. 31 June 4		

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 7	Algonquin	A. bark	649	Gibbs	New York	Tea & Silk	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 7	Trisia Westphalia	Ha. bk	459	Peters	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustan and Co
.. 10	Beverley	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 10	Bailly de Suffren	Fr. sh.	537	Chenillet	Hongkong	Tea & Su.	Vaucher, Frères
.. 12	Hesper [H.M.SC.-st.	store sh		Fawckner	Hongkong		

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Adolph van Nassau	May 21	Du. bk	411	Meester	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	eld 8th
Bangkok	May 29	B. bark	316	Roberts	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Carnusius	Feb 14	H. ship	510	Capon	E. Warden		
Cossack	Apr 19	A. bark	586	Ballard	Russell and Co	New York	
Cowasjee Family	June 4	B. bark	327	Davies	P. F. Cama and Co		
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Formosa	May 29	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	15 inst.*
Hermann	May 31	Ha. bk	248	Kreutzfeldt	Siemssen and Co		
Hesperus	June 1	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Isabella Hercus	May 22	B. bark	369	Mitchell	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Manila	Early
Jeannette & Cornelia	June 4	Du. sh.	492	Verhoveh	Captain	Batavia	eld 10th
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Julia	May 7	B. ship	477	Miller	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co		
Mary F. Slade	June 7	A. bark	199	Crowell	Captain		
Meaden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mimosa	June 3	A. bark	594	Fletcher	Russell and Co	Ningpo	eld 11th
Meteor	Feb 28	H. str.	136	Artis	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Minerd	June 3	B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Nova Zembla	June 4	Du. sh.	721	Herdyk	Wm. Pustan and Co		
Ora	June 7	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1275	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Queensberry	May 7	B. ship	633	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Robert Henderson	May 22	B. ship	552	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	12th inst
Salve Virgen Maria	May 30	Sp. bg.	258	Urrutia	P. Loureiro	Manila	Early
Sancho Panza	Mar 25	A. ship	873	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co	London	
Shanghae	May 17	Sp. bg.	264	Galdiz	P. Loureiro	Manila	eld 11th
Sonata	May 12	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Spirit of the Age	May 30	B. bark	737	Billing	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Starlight	June 3	B. ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co		
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Typhoon	June 1	Pru. bg	210	Meinck	Wm. Pustan and Co	Ningpo	eld 10th
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	462	Atkinson	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Banterer (79)	H M gun-boat	2	..	37	Lieut. John Jenkins	60
Emperor	H M steam-yacht	6	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	60
Highflyer	H M screw corvt	21	..	200	C P A Shadwell, C B	250
Gironde	H I M st-trans-pt	..	..	..		.. ..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	502		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent. Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	496		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Haylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Dennis Hill, 23rd Dec; Challenger, 4th March; and Assyrian, 15th do.
Liverpool—Stornoway, 24th Febr.; Bramah, 19th March; Idas, and Sea Witch, 5th April.
Sunderland—Troas, 15th March; and Polly, 31st do. From *New York*—Urania, 22d Dec.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.			TO THE UNITED STATES.			
	Black Tea	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,					226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,					616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,					1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,					3,751,899	7,256,641	11,008,540	230
1851-52,					4,600,000	14,100,000	18,800,000	394
1852-53,					7,934,760	19,965,600	22,990,360	534
1853-54,					2,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,429,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,134,573	22,584,308	23,718,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,513,124	33,211,854	36,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	16,791,487	27,401,571	20,953	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1856, *to* 30th *June*, 1857, *Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,798*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,276	470,420	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,869 Coarse, and 125 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct), From* 1st *July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec.,		1857—in 27 ships		12,737,311	2,531,186	15,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	553	London	633,300	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	895	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,597	91,325	198,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,302	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	28
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	760	London	633,318	217,542	852,910	631
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	321,504	1,066,773	887
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	33
.. 20	Herculean	539	London	357,760	242,840	600,300	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	312,340	791,395	277
.. 29	Heang Ho	666	London	378,659	333,181	709,170	
Apr 10	Sea Star,	599	London	398,381	137,296	735,677	246
.. 15	Chebucto	403	London	123,460	425,693	549,233	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,238	780,385	1,234,146	922
.. 19	Confucius	510	London	447,320	64,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London	185,165	557,235	742,700	864

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From* 1st *July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172,04	{ 5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do		1,149,456	1,149,456			
.. 12	Canvas Back	734	..do		766,748	766,748	1874		350
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do	28,575	789,254	817,829	1875		
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do		1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40		200
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do		491,000	491,000	1596		
May 4	Edith Rose	519	..do		506,200	506,200	1036		300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do	56,312	882,749	939,061			
June 7	Algonquin	649	..do		743,569	743,569	32.76		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From* 1st *July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambaln	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct), From* 1st *July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *viâ* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 21	Lemuella	403	Sydney			392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From* 1st *July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *viâ* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Manasart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cresnrowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172		253,172	

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	130
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	971
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	100
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	893
.. 26	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	234
May 14	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,993
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	134
.. 30	Aden, str.,	812	do	740

PRICE *of the* NORTH-CHINA HERALD.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can*.—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.)*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.